

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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Charlotte, (N. C.) May 4, 1838.

[NO. 396.]

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales charged 50 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1838.	Sun	Moon	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday,	5 12 44	For May, 1838.	
2 Saturday,	5 11 48	D. N. N.	
3 Sunday,	5 10 50	First 1 7 42 a.m.	
4 Monday,	5 9 51	Full 9 11 42 a.m.	
5 Tuesday,	5 8 53	Last 16 4 25 a.m.	
6 Wednesday,	5 7 55	New 23 11 7 a.m.	
7 Thursday,	5 6 58	First 31 9 19 a.m.	

Negro for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at April Term, 1838, I will proceed to sell, on the 8th of May next, at the late residence of James Davis, dec'd, a

Likely Negro Boy,

about 2 years old. Said negro is sold in accordance with the last will and testament of said deceased. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAS. H. DAVIS, Executor.
April 25, 1838.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, April 20, 1838.

THE Field Officers commanding the 1st Regiment of the "Bare Bone Convincibles" of the State of North Carolina, are hereby commanded to appear at Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th of May next, with their Regiment, for General Review and Inspection. By order of Maj. Gen'l. J. M. HORTON.

FUNGUS FUNGURUM, Adj. Gen.

Maj. Gen. Horton having appointed Long Shot and Anthony an anaprophagus his aid de camp, with the rank of Major, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FUNGUS FUNGURUM, Adj. Gen.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, April 23, 1838.

CAPTAINS commanding companies attached to the 1st Regiment of the "Bare Bone Convincibles" of the State of North Carolina, are commanded to appear with their respective companies and subaltern officers, at Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th day of May next, equipped according to law, for review and inspection, with 74 rounds of ball cartridge. By order of ASHL BOGGS, Col. Comd.

DADDY DOODLEDEE, Adj.

Attention Cavalry!

THE McAlpin Creek Troop of Cavalry will parade at Campbell's old field, 5 miles east of Charlotte, on the Lawyer's lot, on Saturday, the 5th of May next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of drill, by order of the captain.

CYRUS A. ALLEN, Captain.
April 25, 1838.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a negro boy named SCOTT, yellow complexioned, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and a very active fellow—he has a number of good clothes with him and a fur hat. He was raised by Dr. Green in the neighborhood of the Steel Creek neighborhood, or to Chester District, S. C. where he has relations. Any person taking up said boy and lodging him in any jail, so that he can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. WILSON.
April 25, 1838.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1838.

John R. Williams

vs.

McCombs and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew J. Perry, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said A. J. Perry be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 1st Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Test: D. E. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
April 7, 1838. Price, for 25, 178

New Public House in Charlotte.



MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Outlets, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-ly

He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his **Stock of Goods** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

W. F. A.



A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

ALL REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1838. 93-ly

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon.

C. O.

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
April 11, 1838. 93-ly

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company, are hereby notified to attend in person, or by proxy, at the Franklin Place, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., on Thursday, the 10th of May next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

WM. DAVIDSON.
April 4, 1838. 126

NOTICE.

ANY person in Charlotte having in their possession Books belonging to Nat. W. Alexander, Esq., are requested to deliver them to me at my office.

W. J. ALEXANDER.
April 2, 1838. 92-ly

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

James Spratt

James Spratt, Adm'r. and the heirs at law of James Spratt, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Spratt, Lastly Wright and his wife Martha, Nancy Smith, Alexander Greer and his wife Peggy, Defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendants be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the bill set for hearing, ex parte as to them.

Test: D. E. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
April 12, 1838. Price, for 25, 178

For Sale.

1000 lbs. Superior FLOUR,
13 Barrels do.

1 lot of Lard.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
March 31, 1838. 90-ly

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Debate in the Senate.

CONCLUDED.

[When Mr. Clay resumed his seat, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston both rose. The Chair gave the floor to Mr. Preston.]

Mr. PRESTON, who said that nothing could be more unexpected or more painful to him than the assembly under which he found himself interrupting the discussion between the Senator from Kentucky, and his colleagues. He well knew that in the general expectation of the public, and by the consequences of the Senate, the day and the occasion were appropriated to and set apart for those gentlemen, and he had taken his seat, not doubting that he should listen in silence, to which his health as well as all the proprieties of the occasion seemed to enjoin him. But, (said Mr. P.) no condition of my health, no dread of violating an expected order of proceeding, no rule or ceremonial observance, can compel me to silence under the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to my State. If they had been personal to myself, I might submit in silence, or postpone a reply for a more fit occasion, without breaking in upon the unity of the present scene; but the honorable Senator has thought proper to indulge a course of remarks upon certain recent and conspicuous acts of my State, pressed, as it seems to me, unnecessarily into this discussion, which I will at once resent and repel.

I have remained silent when vulgar witlings have sought to amuse themselves or others by a poor jest on Nullification; and I have heard, without emotion, the efforts of underling politicians, who, ever and anon, supply a vacancy of sense by a puny and innocent tirade against South Carolina. Such things are to be expected from some quarters, and only to be submitted to in silence and indifference; but when these poor topics are resorted to in the only way by which this can be effected, by that adroit and consequential device of the dignity and position of him who uses them, they become worthy of consideration, not on their own account, but on account of the party resorting to them.

In the contest which South Carolina waged with this Government, whether she was right or wrong, no man of right mind, who knows the circumstances, will perceive matter for jest or ridicule. Her course is now history. She acted in patriotism and honor. Her principles were openly asserted, her purposes boldly avowed; wrong or right, she fearlessly assumed her ground, calmly arrayed herself against the whole power of this Government, sternly rebuffed the frowns of a tyrant, armed as he was by the eager hosts of a servile Legislature, with all the power of the country, in or out of the Constitution; and when the personal passions of the Chief Magistrate, ministered to and inflamed by the ready zeal of the most thoroughly devoted party which this country ever saw, were joined and sustained by the greediness of the manufacturing interest in measures of military violence, were there any symptoms of irresolution, of giving back, or of retreat? Did the honorable Senator see any sign of fear at home, or hesitancy amongst those who so well and so nobly represented us here?—Did we not hurl back, the proclamation in the teeth of those who issued it? Did we not upon this floor answer argument upon argument, and threat by threat, while at home the State armed herself to repel force by force? Did any one who looked upon the scene in this Senate, and our actors in it; did any one who looked at us at home, even from this distance, see any thing the bearing of men, whose names could be mentioned, except in the vulgar violence of pampered power, in any connexion with an ignominious death, or whose conduct and destiny could in any event be associated with honor and respect? Slaughtered, perhaps; but the honorable Senator did not understand the occasion, nor does he know the people of whom he speaks, if he believes that the crisis of 1833 could have been passed but by fear or concession on the part of this Government—compromise, if the word be more palatable.

Well, Sir, the compromise bill was passed, and went forth with healing on its wings. It was hailed as the harbinger of peace, and was understood to be the result of mutual concessions, made in a high spirit of patriotism, for the purpose of smothering the heat which threatened the country. In such a spirit, unquestionably, we acceded to the compromise; surrendering, for its sake, a portion of our interests, which in justice might have been insisted on; and, in such a spirit, we engaged the honorable Senator, as the representative of the manufacturing interest, had given his consent to the arrangement. These high and holy purposes, I attributed to the honorable gentleman, and to those who acted with him, on that occasion. I thought him entitled to the glory of having acted from no personal motive, from nothing that savored of party feeling; but from a broad patriotism, or the broader principles of that code which promises blessings to the peace-makers. And, on this high ground, I have always understood the gentleman thus placed himself; but his declarations to-day show that he is disinterested with that position, and he prefers to have it known that his object was to drive a good bargain for the manufacturers; and that his views of peace did not extend beyond saving a good fellow or two from an ignominious death. That he did not believe that danger existed, or that South Carolina intended to fight, or that the honorable Senator has a right to establish the relation in which he stands to the transgression of that day, and to correct the history of them, which had falsely, as it now appears, assigned to a different, and in my judgment, no more noble an attitude to the honorable Senator. He now permits it to be understood, that when he seemed to compromise with South Carolina, it was, in fact, but securing the tariff against Gen. Jackson; and that, when he talked of the harmony of the Union, and the peace of the land, he did not, in fact, consider either in the slightest degree. All this he is totally mistaken; and his conduct in regard to us, as we were to him. We were anxious to avoid, but not afraid to meet a collision. We, at least, were in earnest, and we said we were willing to fight for our cause, or to compromise for peace. We were resolute and armed; and when the honorable Senator speaks of that period in the light of compromise, he treats it in a way inconsistent with the true character of the crisis, with his own dignity, and with the dignity of this Chamber.

MR. CLAY. I am happy, Sir, to see the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) has totally misconceived me, to have been the occasion of a very elegant vindication of his own State which he has just pronounced. His complaint of my allusion to Nullification. His complaint ought not to be of me, but of his colleagues, (Mr. Calhoun) whose exhibition of the true character of the protective policy, through the instrumentality of Nullification, has exclusively arisen from one disposition of the truth. But, Mr. Preston, nothing was further from my purpose than to cast the slightest imputation upon the gallant and patriotic State of South Carolina, or any of her citizens. In my opinion she was uniformly wrong in that memorable contest; but I never doubted her sincerity, or her gallantry. I never doubted that in the land of Marion, of Sumpter, and of Pickens, there were many of their descendants, equally noble and brave; and that the People of South Carolina would, upon all proper occasions, maintain the high character which they have so justly acquired. And among the Nullifiers themselves, I personally knew that there were many as high-minded, as brave, and as patriotic, as any part of the American People. I would as soon go to them to find friends on whom I could confidently rely, in any possible emergency, as to any man upon earth. But the Senator must excuse me for believing that South Carolina alone would not have beaten all the rest of the United States, and for thinking that I justly described the inequality of such a contest in the parallel which I drew of the relative strength of the two parties. Nor did I, in the allusion which I made to what passed at the session of 1832-3 between my excellent friend (John M. Clayton) and myself, intend to intimate that the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) or any of his colleagues, deserved the ignominious death with which they had been menaced. Neither of us thought they did; but we had heard the current report of the threats of President Jackson to apply it to certain gentlemen in South Carolina, the Senator from South Carolina himself (Mr. Calhoun) among them, and hence the remarks of Mr. Clayton.

Equally has the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) misapprehended me in another respect. I did not say, or intimate, that it was a leading or principal motive in the compromise act to save his colleagues and others from the halter. I stated that although I had no dread of the power of South Carolina alone, I did not know how far, if a civil war were once kindled, the flames might extend, and whether from sympathy other Southern States might not, during its progress, become involved in the contest. The motives for the passage of the compromise act were, 1st, to prevent a civil war; and to protect South Carolina from impending danger; 2d, to preserve the tariff, threatened with a total overthrow, which would have taken place at the next session, to insure stability, during a long term of years, to the policy of protection, and to save the manufacturers from the absolute ruin and prostration with which they were menaced; and, 3d, to avoid the necessity of placing a large army, and vast military resources, at the disposal of President Jackson, animated as he was by a spirit of resentment and vengeance towards South Carolina, and some of her most prominent citizens. I had no confidence in the discretion of the President, and I was unwilling to see him invested with an immense military power for the purpose of using which I saw no adequate security.

Such was the combination of motives which prompted me to propose, and I have no doubt, animated my friends in sanctioning the compromise act. I trust now, Sir, that the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) will see that I made no attack upon his State, or its citizens, which required of him his vindication. If the contest had not happily been averted, I have no doubt that the People of South Carolina would have fought with as much firmness, resolution, and bravery, as any people ever did; but I can not believe that the issue of it could not have been doubtful; and must have been, inevitably, most disastrous to her gallant sons and her fair fields.

MR. CALHOUN rose in a rejoinder. The Senator from Kentucky says that the sentiments contained in my Edgefield letter were not his view for the first time, and that he read that document with equal pain and amazement. Now, it does happen that I expressed those self-same sentiments just as strongly in 1834, in a speech which was received with unbounded applause by the gentleman's own party, of which a vast number of copies were published and circulated throughout the U. States. The speech is on the Secretary's table, and I will thank him to read the extract I have marked.

The Secretary of the Senate here read as follows: "A very few words will place this point beyond controversy. To the interpretation of the State of South Carolina, we are indebted for the adjustment of the Tariff question; without it, all the influence of the Senator from Kentucky, over the manufacturing interest, great as it deservedly is, would have been wholly incompetent. If he had even thought proper to exert it, to adjust the question. The attempt would have prostrated him, and those who acted with him, and not the system. It was the separate act of the State that gave him the place to stand upon, created the necessity for the adjustment, and disposed the minds of all to compromise. Now, I put the question to all who hear me, if the tariff had not then been adjusted—if it was now an open question—what hope of successful resistance against the usurpation of the Executive, on the part of this or any other branch of the Government, could be entertained? Let it not be said that this is the result of accident—or of an unforeseen contingency. It was clearly foreseen, and openly stated, that successful resistance could be made to the corruption and encroachments of the Executive, while the tariff question remained open—while it separated the North from the South, and wasted the energy of the honest and patriotic portions of the community against each other; the joint effort of which is indispensably necessary to expel those from authority who are converting the entire power of the Government into a corrupt and unprincipled machine, and that, without separate State intervention, the adjustment was impossible. The truth of this position rests upon the accidental state of things, but on a profound principle growing out of the nature of government and party struggles in a free State. History and reflection teach us, that when great interests come into conflict, and the passions and the prejudices of men are roused, each struggle can never be composed by the influence of any individuals, however great; and if there be no somewhere in the system, some high constitutional power to arrest their progress, and compel the parties to adjust their differences, they go on till the State falls by corruption or violence."

Such was the language I held at that time, when the events were fresh in our recollection, and the Senator heard it and never opened his mouth; yet now, after four years, he rises here and makes the statement we have heard. But I go further, and shall prove that the Senator's own declaration the truth of the above extract. In 1832, speaking of the bill then introduced for providing for a reduction of the tariff, the Senator declared in his place that he considered this bill as an ultimate adjustment of the question, and yet

the whole tariff system was prostrated before the act went into effect; and what afforded this prostration? Nothing but the intervention of my own little gallant State—a State of which he has spoken in such contemptuous language. It was the well known principle of the American system, of which the Senator is the author, that every article which can be manufactured at home was to be protected, that protection was to be extended, if possible, even to prohibition. The Senator now says that he continues to think that principle a sound one; and yet the compromise act, introduced by express terms the system of protection; gave up the principle to which the Senator tells us he still adheres, and to the surrender of which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster), if I rightly remember, objected to the compromise. Now, I would ask, what was it that caused the surrender of this principle? It was because I took my stand firmly, resolutely, and refused to compromise at all, unless the principle was given up.

But the Senator tells us that he is among the most consistent men in this world. I am not in the habit of changing where with inconsistency; but one thing I will say, that if the gentleman has not changed his principle, he has most certainly changed his company; for, though he boasts of sitting out in public life a Republican of the school of '36, he is now surrounded by some of the most distinguished members of the old Federal party. I do not desire to disparage that party. I have always respected them as men, though I believed their principles to be wrong. Now, either the gentleman's associates have changed, or he has; for they are now together, though belonging formerly to different and opposing parties—parties, as every one knows, directly opposed to each other in policy and principles. I repeat the assertion, that the Senator's present friends were not only associates with the old Federal party, but that they were distinguished members of it, and attended renown from the advocacy and defense of its principles, and as they have now got together, I leave it to him and them to decide which has changed.

As I am charged with inconsistency, and the charge is so often repeated by the Senator, I will make a brief reply on that point. As it respects the bank charter of 1816, the Senator tells me that at that time the choice was between the one of State banks and a national bank, as the fiscal agent of the Government. The State banks were then the fiscal agent, and it was impossible then to break the union between the Government and the banks. I acquiesced in what was beyond my control, and inevitable at the time; and as I then, as now, preferred a National to the State bank, I then advocated the former against the latter, as I would do in the same state of things.

He says I was in favor of the tariff of 1816, and took the lead in its support. He is certainly mistaken again. It was in charge of my colleagues and friends, Mr. Lowndes, Chairman then of the Committee of Ways and Means, to a revenue measure only. I took no other part whatever but to deliver an off hand speech, at the request of a friend. The question of protection, as a constitutional question, was not touched at all. It was not made, if my memory serves me for some years after. As to protection, I believe little of it, except what all admit was incidental to revenue was contained in the act of 1816. As to my views in regard to protection at that early period, I refer to my remarks in 1813, when I opposed a renewal of the non-importation act, expressly on the ground of its giving too much protection to the manufacturers. But while I declared, in my place, that I was opposed to it on that ground, I at the same time stated that I would go as far as I could with propriety, when peace returned, to protect the capital which the war and the extreme policy of the Government had turned into that channel. The Senator refers to my report on internal improvement when I was Secretary of War; but as usual with him, forgets to tell that I made it in obedience to a resolution of the House, to which I was bound to answer, and that I expressly stated that I did not involve the constitutional question, of which the Senator may now satisfy himself, if he will read the latter part of the report. As to the bonus bill, it grew out of the recommendation of Mr. Madison in his last message; and although I proposed that the bonus should be set apart for the purpose of internal improvement, leaving it to be determined thereafter, whether we had the power, or the Constitution should be extended, in conformity to Mr. Madison's recommendation, I did not touch the question to what extent Congress might possess the power; and when requested to insert a direct recognition of the power by some of the leading members, I refused expressly on the ground that though I believed it existed, I had not made up my mind how far it extended. As to the bill, it was perfectly constitutional in my opinion, then and which still remains unchanged, to set aside the fund proposed, and with the object intended, but which could not be used without specific appropriations thereafter.

In my opening remarks to-day, I said the Senator's speech was remarkable, both for its omissions and mistakes; and the Senator infers, with his usual inaccuracy, that I alluded to a difference between his spoken and printed speech, and that I was answering the latter. In this he was mistaken. I hardly ever read a speech, but reply to what is said here in debate. I know no other but the speech delivered here.

As the arguments of each of us, I am willing to leave them to the judgment of the country; his speech and arguments, and mine, will be read with the closer attention and deeper interest in consequence of this day's occurrences. It is all I ask.

The Senator supposes that some remarks in my letter alluded to the National Republicans, which gave him great offence; but here again he mistakes. It alluded to them in power, and not to the National Republican party, which the reading of the entire paragraph will make manifest. Will the Senator send me the letter for that purpose?

"As obvious as all this must appear, I felt that I assumed a heavy responsibility in taking the course I did. It was impossible that all the circumstances and motives under which I acted could be so generally understood, and of course, the part I was compelled to take was liable to be misconceived and grossly misrepresented. We have been so long contending against the abuses and encroachments of the Executive power, and against that they originated in the political abuses and encroachments of Congress, and were exceedingly reluctantly intent on expelling their authority from the hands of Congress, without reflecting that these hands the power would go, and what principles and policy would gain the ascendancy. With this state of feeling on the part of our friends, I say it was impossible to take a position which, by consequence, was calculated to place them in power, however urgent the cause, without occasioning a shock in the first instance,

and the impulsion of unworthy motives, to such extent, however transient the influence, might be, required some resolution and firmness. But there were other and far greater causes of responsibility, in which this was not the case. Of all the interests in the community, the banking is by far the most influential and formidable. The most active and most concentrated and pervading of all the points within the immediate circle of this interest, there is none in relation to which the banks are more sensitive and vulnerable than their union with the political power of the country. This is the source of a vast amount of their profits, and of a still larger portion of their responsibility and influence. To touch their interests on this tender point is to combine all in one called and malice opposition, with some exceptions, in our portion of the community, where the union of the two powers set injuriously to banking as well as to the commercial and other greater interests of the nation. To encounter so formidable an opposition, supported by a powerful political party with whom I have been acting for some years against evil power, and who regarded the union of the Government and the Banks as essential to the union of the States themselves, was to assume heavy responsibility under the most favorable circumstances; but to break and sustain them in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness, and patriotism, I have no reason to doubt, and over whom I have no control, it is to double that responsibility. This responsibility I have voluntarily assumed.

Mr. C. resumed. There is no doubt an ambiguity; and I thought it no clear, that it would be impossible to misinterpret it; but it seems in my case, that nothing is too clear for the Senator to misinterpret.

After these remarkable misinterpretations, and after I have shown my sentiments in 1834, fully according with my present sentiments, the Senator makes further charges, which I do not think entitled to respect. My sentiments in 1834 are my recorded sentiments now; and I am willing they should go before the Public, and let them judge between the Senator and myself. To them I cheerfully submit the question, without further remarks on what the Senator said in reply to me; and I am the more induced to do so, as I find myself too busy to extend my remarks, with any satisfaction to myself or the Senate.

Mr. CLAY said, it was very true that the Senator had on other occasions, besides his Edgefield letter, claimed that the influence arising from the interference of his own State had effected the tariff compromise. Mr. C. had as stated the fact when up before. But in the Edgefield letter the Senator took new ground; he denounced those with whom he had been acting as persons in whom he could have no confidence, and impugned to them the design of renewing a high tariff and patting extravagant expenditures, as the natural consequence of the establishment of a Bank of the U. States, and had presented this as a reason for his recent course. When, said Mr. C., I saw a charge like this, together with an imputation of unworthy motives, and all this deliberately written and published, I could not but feel very differently from what I should have done under a more casual remark.

But the Senator says, that if I have not changed my principles, I have at least got into strange company. Why, really, Mr. President, the gentleman has so recently changed his relations, that he seems to have forgotten into what company he has fallen himself. [A laugh.] He says that some of my friends once belonged to the Federal party. Sir, I am ready to go into an examination with the honorable Senator at any time, and then we shall see if there are not more members of that same old Federal party among those whom the Senator has recently joined than on our side of the House. The plain truth is, that it is the old Federal party with whom I am acting. For all the former grounds of difference which distinguished that party, and were the great subjects of contention between them and the Republicans, have ceased from lapse of time, and the change of circumstances, with the exception of one, and that is the maintenance and increase of Executive power. This was a leading policy of the Federal party. A strong, powerful, and energetic Executive was its favorite tool. The leading members of that party had come out of the National Convention with an impression that under the new Constitution the Executive arm was too weak. The danger they apprehended was that the Executive would be absorbed by the legislative department of the Government, and accordingly the Old Federal doctrine was that the Executive must be upheld, that its influence must be extended and strengthened, and as a means to this that its patronage must be multiplied. And what I pray, is at this hour the leading object of that party which the Senator has joined, but this very thing? It was maintained in the Convention by Mr. Madison, that to remove a public officer without valid cause, would rightfully subject a President of the United States to impeachment. But now not only is no reason required, but the principle is maintained that no reason can be asked. A is removed and B is put in his place because such is the pleasure of the President. In a free Government founded upon the principle of responsibility, the President of the U. S. is not only practically irresponsible, but does not deign to assign a reason for the exercise of one of the most important functions of Government. Now, if we are to look at things and not at names, then it is certainly true, that the Senator is acting with the old Federal party, which continues in its ancient location. If there are some of the Federal party who act with us, it is because they are shocked by the extravagant pretensions of modern Democrats to Executive power and prerogative. I can tell the gentleman that he will find the true old Democratic party, who were for reducing the over-extensions of power, and limiting Executive patronage, on this side of the Senate, and not with his new allies the Jackson Van Buren Democratic party, whose leading principle is to sustain the Executive and deny all power to the Legislature; and which does not hold a solitary principle in common with the Republican party of 1793. Yet the Senator, true to the principles of his new allies, is for setting, by this Government Bank, the purse and the sword, and laying both at the feet of the Executive. The Senator tells us that he found the banks in existence in 1816, and that he only acquiesced in their constitutionality. But if he acquiesced in it then, why cannot he acquiesce in the same thing now? The banks at that time were not paying specie; the legal connection, between them and the Government had ceased; the whole currency and business of the country were in a state of derangement, just as they are now, yet he acquiesced in a Bank of the U. S. and he acquiesced again in 1834. Why cannot he acquiesce in 1837? The Senator is fond of the record. I should not myself have gone to it but for the infinite gravity and self-complacency with which he appeals to it in violation of his own consistency. Let me then read a little from one of the very speeches in 1834, from which he has so liberally quoted, and called upon the Secretary to read so loud, and the Senate to listen so attentively:

"But there is in my opinion a strong if not an insuperable objection against resorting to this measure, resulting from the fact, that an exclusive receipt of specie in the Treasury would, to give it efficacy, and to prevent extensive speculation and fraud, require an entire disconnection, on the part of the Government, with the banking system in all its forms, and a resort to the strong box, as the means of preserving and guarding its funds—"

...if possible to all in the present state of things, leads to the objection of being for too safe, and would be attended with the most serious consequences. There is a strong demonstration of that every eye can see in the course of the day. There is a depreciation of a disconnection with all banks as a most disastrous measure; and, on the strongest argument against it, says that it will necessarily lead to the utter ruin of the country. Yet, now, the Senator thinks the strong box system the wisest thing on earth. As to the acquiescence of the honorable Senator in measures deemed by him unconstitutional, I only regret that he suddenly stopped short in his acquiescence. He was, in 1816, at the head of the Finance Committee, in the other House, having been put there by myself, representing all the while in the doctrine of a bank, as perfectly sound, and reporting to that effect. He acquiesced for nearly twenty years, and a bank was put into the country, and the Senator came forward and proposed on a resolution a disconnection of the Bank of the United States for twelve years—here acquiescing once more; and, as he tells us, in order to save the country, but if the salvation of the country would justify his acquiescence in 1816 and 1834, I can only regret that he did not find it in his heart to acquiesce once more in what would have remedied all our evils.

In regard to the tariff of 1816, has the Senator forgotten the dispute at that time about the proposition of the cotton manufacturer? The very point of that dispute was, whether we had a right to give protection or not. He admits the truth of what I said, that the constitutional question as to the power of the Government to protect our own industry was never raised before 1830 or 1832. It was but first hinted, then controverted, and soon after expanded into Nullification, although the Senator had supported the tariff of 1816 on the very ground that we had power. I do not now mean to distinctly lay his whole course in the Legislature, but he certainly introduced the bonus bill in 1816, and sustained it by a speech on the subject of internal improvements, which neither expresses nor implies a doubt of the constitutional power. But, why set apart a bonus, if the Government had no power to make internal improvements? If he wished internal improvements, but conscientiously believed them unconstitutional, why did he not introduce a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution? Yet he offered on such things. When he produced his splendid report from the War Department, what did he mean? Why did he tantalize us with that bright and gorgeous picture of canals and roads, and piety and harbor, if it was unconstitutional for us to touch the plan with one of our fingers? The Senator says in reply, that this report did not touch the constitutional question. True. But why? Is there any other conclusion than that he did not entertain himself any doubt about it? What a most extraordinary thing would it be, should the head of a Department, in his official capacity, present a report to both Houses of Congress, proposing a most elaborate plan for the internal improvement of the whole Union, accompanied by estimates and statistical tables, when he believed there was no power in either House to adopt any part of it.

In conclusion, I repeat the assurance to my friend who sits near me, that I had not the most remote intention of casting the smallest reflection on his State, nor did I, in my own opinion, say anything which would fairly be so interpreted.

Mr. CALHOUN again rose. Honorable as he was, he would make a brief reply. The Senator asks, why I made that report to Congress? I was under an imperative call from Congress, and could not avoid making it; and I believe that duty was imposed upon me by the Senator from Kentucky. [Mr. Clay said, No.]

Mr. Calhoun: However that may be, the report was made during the session of 1818-19, under a call of the House; and it did not involve the constitutional question.

As to the tariff of 1816, I never denied that Congress have the power to impose a protective tariff for the purpose of revenue; and beyond that the tariff of 1816 did not go one inch. The question of the constitutionality of the protective tariff was never raised till some time afterwards.

As to what the Senator says of the Executive power, I, as much as he, am opposed to its augmentation, and I will go as far in preventing it as any man in this House. I maintain that the Executive and Judicial authorities should have no discretionary power, and as soon as they begin to exercise such power, the matter should be taken up by Congress. These opinions are well grounded in my mind, and I will go as far as any in bringing the Executive to this point. But I believe, the Executive is now outstripped by the congressional power. He is for restricting the one. I war upon both.

The Senator says I assigned as a reason of my course at the extra session, that I suspected that he and the gentlemen with whom he acted would revive the tariff. I spoke not of the tariff, but of a National Bank. I believe that the banks naturally and assuredly ally themselves to taxes on the community. The higher the taxes the greater their profits; and so it is with regard to a surplus and the Government disbursements. If the banking power is on the side of a National Bank, I see in that what may lead to all the consequences which I have described; and I oppose institutions that are likely to lead to such results. When the bank should receive the money of the Government, it would ally itself to taxation, and it ought to be resisted on that ground. I am very glad that the question is now fairly met. The fate of the country depends on the point of separation; if there be a separation between the Government and the banks, the banks will be on the Republican side in opposition to taxes; if they unite, they will be in favor of the exercise of the taxing power.

The Senator says I acquiesced in the use of the banks because the banks existed. I did so because the connection existed. The banks were already used as depositories of the Government, and it was impossible at once to reverse the state of things. I went on the ground that the banks were a necessary evil. The State Banks exist; and could not be by a madman that would annihilate them because their respective bills are in circulation in distant parts of the country? The work of creating them is done, and cannot be reversed; when once done it is done forever.

We have a law in South Carolina which makes it penal for Magistrates to marry, and the penalty is a fine of \$100. I was engaged in a case of this sort in court; and although the marriage was illegal, it was not reversed. And yet the Senator considers it so necessary about what I hold to be incontrovertible, that time must be taken even to reverse an unconstitutional law, (practically) and it may not only be constitutional, but wise to do so. Suppose the Tariff, in its objectionable features, unconstitutional as I deem them, had been struck at an individual blow, millions on millions of property would have been sacrificed. And look at all the Banks if they were stopped at once, as the Senator would require, if they are unconstitutional, what would not be the consequences? Mr. Calhoun would not further occupy the time of the Senate.

Mr. Clay, I agree that it is unnecessary to consume the time of the Senate; but when I was up, I committed to the Secretary the Edgefield letter.

Mr. Calhoun (still standing) desired to notice one point further. He was formerly decidedly in favor of separating the banks and the Government,

but it was impossible then to make it, and it would have been followed by nothing but disaster. The Senator says the separation already exists; but it is only contingent; whenever the banks resume, the connection will be legally restored. In 1834 I objected to the Sub-Treasury project, and I thought it not as safe as the system now before us. But it turns out that it was more safe, as appears from the argument of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard.) I was then under the impression that the banks were more safe, but it proves otherwise.

Mr. CLAY said, if the Senator would review his speech again, he would see there a plain and explicit denunciation of a Sub-Treasury system.

The distinguished Senator from South Carolina, so lately and so abruptly has he burst all amicable relations between us, independent of his habit of change. I think, when he looks into what Federal doctrine and Federal company he has gotten, he will be disposed soon to feel regret and return to us, his seat. I am persuaded, weighed sufficiently the import of the unkind imputations contained in his Edgefield letter towards his former allies—imputations that their principles are dangerous to our institutions, and of their want of firmness and patriotism. I have read that singular letter again and again, with inexorable curiosity and regret, more, however, if he will allow me to say so, on his own than on our account.

It is undoubtedly true, Mr. President, that the sudden destruction of any unconstitutional system or measure, which has been long in operation, may lead to serious if not ruinous consequences. But that cannot alter at all the question of constitutional power. If practical inconveniences can authorize us to police an unconstitutional system, it may justify its creation; and then all constitutional authority will be merged in considerations of expediency. With respect to the Senator's observation that banks are the natural allies of the protective policy, and to lavish expenditures, I beg leave to appeal next to his theory. The banks are generally owned or controlled by the mercantile class, and that class was always opposed to the protective policy. We found in our most formidable opponent. The merchants were in favor of the foreign trade, and were unwilling to see any of its sources dried up. Break down our manufacturers, and our importations would increase, and must continue to increase so long as we would find means to pay for them. There are some merchants who, like the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Strange) and my Lord Chatham, I believe it was, wished that not a hullabaloo should be made in America. The merchants, too, were generally opposed to the late war, and, undoubtedly, because of peace are most favorable to commercial enterprise, as they are to the happiness and prosperity of communities.

Mr. President, I am done; and I sincerely hope that the adjustment of the account between the Senator and myself, just made, may be as satisfactory to him as I assure him and the Senate it is perfectly so to me.

Mr. CALHOUN. I have more to say, but will forbear, as the Senator appears desirous of having the last word.

Mr. CLAY. Not at all.

The Senate then adjourned.

A V. B. Sub-Treasurer.—A few weeks ago, a special commissioner was directed by the Government to examine the affairs of the Iowa Land Office in Michigan. Finding only \$9,000 in the vaults of the office, he inquired of the Receiver, who replied that he had \$9,000 deposited at Detroit. The Commissioner, not satisfied with this assurance, expressed his determination to go and count the funds at Detroit, and asked the receiver to accompany him. They accordingly started together, but, after proceeding a short distance, the Receiver pretending to have forgotten something, requested the Commissioner to wait for him, galloped back to Iowa, despatched his \$9,000 in specie with all possible haste to Detroit, and then rejoined the Commissioner. In due time the two functionaries arrived in Detroit, where the duped Commissioner again counted over unconsciously the identical coin that he had previously counted at Iowa. Of course he pronounced every thing right and made his report accordingly to the Government. In eight days from that time, the Receiver ran away with all the funds in his possession and has not been heard of since.—[Louis Jour.]

LEXINGTON, KEN. April 13.

Romance.—A few weeks since we noticed the accidental drowning of four men in the Licking River, and the preservation of another, named Jones, by the heroic conduct of a Mrs. Lee, who plunged into the stream, and succeeded in rescuing him from the fate of his fellows. Mr. Jones, we learn, is a young man of fortune and accomplishments; and immediately after the event, he made inquiries respecting the preserver of his life, and ascertaining that she was a young widow, he offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted; and the parties were joined in wedlock, the next Sunday—three days after their first meeting in the waters.—Mrs. Lee, now Mrs. Jones, can congratulate herself upon having "fished for a husband" with the most entire success, and from the most laudable motives.—[Intel.]

A Mammoth Horse.—The Louisville Journal says:—"Mr. Shain of Vermillion county, Ia. has a horse at Levi's stable in this city, 18½ hands high, 9 feet 9 inches long, and weighing, though not in very good order, 1,500 pounds. This huge animal is offered for sale, and if not disposed of before Saturday, will then be put at auction. We have some thoughts of purchasing him for the use of the Kentucky giant, or perhaps ride him himself on future days at the head of our regiment."

Absence of Mind.—A hen, instead of setting on her eggs, got upon a heap of pig-iron from which she hatched out a number of spikes.

Another.—Cincinnati News mentions a poor fellow, a few miles from that place, who went into his barn one morning for the purpose of taking the life of a fat hen for his morning's breakfast. Melancholy to relate, he became absent minded, and wrung his own neck. He found it out as soon as he tried to crow.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE MINK SKIN CURRENCY.

Our readers have already been favored with a copy of the law of the "Bank of Franklin," regulating the pay of its officers at a period when a "better currency," like that brought about by the Jacksonian and Bentonian humbuggers, was the only medium of circulation. A letter writer at Washington has favored the Enquirer with the amusing scene which occurred in the Senate, when Mr. Webster cited this law as worthy of imitation by our sapient government. Speaking of the office-holders being paid in specie and the people in rags, the writer says:—

"I agree entirely with Mr. Webster on this point, that they ought to take 'neighbor's fare.' When the people have, can have nothing but paper as a medium, the Government officers ought to have nothing else. 'Let them take neighbor's fare.' If the people have nothing but rags and mink skins as a circulating medium, let the government officers be paid in skins.

"I enclose you that part of Mr. Webster's speech, in which he touched upon this subject with such inimitable wit and good humor. But you can form no idea of the effect from reading it.

"The galleries were crowded to overflowing, with a brilliant cluster of beauty—the Senators all in their places and half the House of Representatives were present. His dramatic face—the smile of ridicule and humor with which his countenance was wrapt when he introduced the law of the State of Franklin, produced profound silence and excited the most intense curiosity. No one knew what was coming as the substitute for specie, as there was no such thing as bank notes at that time in that country. He kept up this curiosity most admirably for some time whilst reading and commenting upon the preamble to the law which recited that the collection of the taxes in specie had been very oppressive to the good people of the Commonwealth for the want of a good circulating medium, &c., &c., until he came to the enactment—His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1000 deer skins!! You never heard in a Theatre a louder burst of laughter. He paused until silence was restored, and proceeded to the next officer. His Honor the Chief Justice, 500 ditto ditto, with a comic humor of face, of which no language can give you any idea: A still louder burst. He proceeded then to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor 'five hundred racoon ditto' The laugh here was absolutely outrageous. We all forgot where we were—and no one seemed disposed to interrupt the exquisite mirth which the Senator had produced. The presiding officer forgot himself, I believe, completely, and enjoyed the laugh as heartily as one of the immense crowd. The Speaker paused again until silence was restored, and proceeded with the pay of the next officer, and then to the next, and so on. And the laugh increased as he proceeded until he got to the pay of the constable. To the constable for serving a warrant, one Mink ditto!!!! I thought the wall of the capital would have burst. The roar continued for some time, and the orator, (who all this time preserved a quantity of countenance which no priest ever had,) manifesting a disposition to proceed, silence was again restored. He then gravely gave us a commentary upon the character of the Mink and its great similarity, to that of the constable, and how very appropriate it was that he should be paid in Mink skins."

Artificial Rubies and Emeralds.—We learn from a recent letter of Dr. Cooper, published in the Columbia Telescope, that at his suggestion, Dr. Elliott, Professor of Chemistry, in the South Carolina College, has repeated with great promise of success the experiment of a French chemist, for the production of artificial rubies and emeralds, by means of pure alumina acted on by the compound blow pipe, with chrome as the coloring matter. Perfect rubies were produced, by Professor Elliott, which easily scratched an agate seal. The basis was pure alumina, and the coloring matter liobromat of potash. If the specimen be taken as soon as fused it is a ruby; if the heat be continued, the chromic acid is converted into an oxyde of chrome, and an emerald is the result. The specimens of fine color, transparent, and the experiment unobjectionable and satisfactory.—Courier.

The Death Clock.—In the court yard of the Palace of Versailles is a clock with one hand, called *l'Horloge de la mort de Roi*. It contains no works, but consists merely of a face, in the form of a sun, surrounded by rays. On the death of a King the hand is set in the moment of his demise, and remains unaltered till his successor has rejoined him in the grave. The custom originated under Louis XIII. and continued till the Revolution. It was revived on the death of Louis XVIII. and the hand still continues fixed on the precise moment of that monarch's death.

Paralysis from Cold.—A young man in England, who was ignorant of the very low temperature produced by what chemists call the "freezing mixture" lately undertook, for a trifling wager to hold his hand in a basin full of snow and salt for fifteen minutes. He was the winner, but at the expense of his hand. It was so paralyzed as to remain powerless ever after.

The celebrated horse BERTHARD died a few days since in the neighborhood of Lexington, Kentucky.

There never was a period which called more loudly on the Whigs of North Carolina for active exertion than the present. A party in its power, evidently against the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, has been warring against the best interests, and long established institutions of the country, until they have in a measure destroyed the foundation of those institutions and carried down with them the value of nearly all the staple productions of the country. The State of N. Carolina, for instance, chartered Banks, as it had a right to do, for the convenience of its people. The Administration, while it dares not openly deny the right of the State, has been working incessantly for years, to cripple these Banks, with a view as many believe, not to impair their usefulness and consequent popularity, as finally to produce their overthrow. It never was intended that the General Government should exercise such an influence over any of the legitimate institutions of the State—also why did the Constitution provide that all powers not expressly granted to the United States were reserved to the States? If, therefore, it is one of the powers of the States to charter Banks, which no one will deny, it is a gross violation of that power for the General Government to interfere at all against the State Banks. It is an attack on the rights of the States which should be resisted to the utmost. It is immaterial whether the attack is made by way of a law, or by the more insidious attempt to carry the public opinion by Executive influence and recommendations. Come in what shape it may, it should be resisted at the outset.

Now the Administration has, by its specie circular, its hard money banking, and other means, brought the Banks to their present condition, deprived them of the power to extend their usual accommodations, and obliged them to contract their circulation; whereby money has been made scarce, and produce reduced to half its usual value. Let our Cotton growing friends inquire whether the product of their labor would now be at 7 and 8 cents, but for the war on the Banks? Let our own immediate neighbors answer whether their timber would be on their hands to rot, their lumber would pay the price of carrying to market, their tar and turpentine be a mere drug, if it had not been for the effort to put down the Banks, and put up a hard money system! What was first attempted to cram that system down the throats of the people, the country was in a high state of prosperity. Now, but every man feels what is its condition now. In almost every section of the country, this suicidal policy has driven thousands from the ranks of the Administration, and produced a revolution in the public sentiment unparalleled. The faithless servants who have joined in this crusade, have been discarded. Will North Carolina be behind her sisters in rebuking the spirit of mischief which has brought distress upon her, in common with the rest of the States? The glorious work was begun in August last, by the election of 8 out of 13 Representatives to Congress. It can be commemorated in August next, by the choice of a like proportion of Whigs for the Legislature and of our Whig Governor.

Let no man flatter in his determination to put down a party which would destroy its institutions and the rights of the States! Let full Whig tickets be brought out in all the Counties. Even if the contest be hopeless, as it may be in some of the counties, let the battle be fought. It will at least be the way for future success. No man should be unwilling even to be beaten in such a cause; and none therefore should decline the call of his neighbors to be a candidate. Let us be animated by the example of New York, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, &c. where the contest appeared to be hopeless, and yet a glorious triumph revealed their faithful exertions.—Fay. Observer.

A new mode of parsing grammar.—H. Hord, the celebrated teacher of Grammar once on a time (at Hopkinton, Mass.) set class to parsing the following lines of Pope: "Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate— All but the page prescribed," &c.

The word all, in the second line had been parsed—when coming to the word but, and directing his eye to the next page, the master said, "But! the next." No more was the word put, than—plump went the head of the pupil into the bread basket of his neighbor.

"Boo! boo! boo!" roared the latter lustily.

"What are you about there," said the master of the former.

"I am butting the next, sir, as you told me to," replied the lad.—N. Y. Transcript.

Raising Buildings.—This improvement belongs specially to New York. There is a store now raising one story in Front street, opposite Fulton market, that has in it one hundred and fifty tons of tobacco. Where streets require grading, this capacity of raising valuable buildings is very desirable and economical. Moving backwards and bringing forward brick buildings and stores is practised very successfully.—N. Y. Star.

On the night of the 28th ult. a hole was cut through the outer wall of Herkules county jail, and all the prisoners, except Dr. Isaac P. Vaughn, six in number, made their escape. The Doctor, it seems, was not aware of the opportunity, or did not choose to avail himself of it, to escape.—L. Virginian.

From the *Frederick Post-Reporter*.
The *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*—It is with no little surprise that the Editor of the *Charleston Courier*, in his paper of Saturday last, expressing a doubt of the genuineness of this interesting document. It is some years since the treaty was concluded and published, and it is not likely that it has been so long out of the mind of the Editor, or that he may have even seen it; but if any fact in history may be considered established, settled beyond cavil, it is that on the 20th of May, 1775, a Convention of Delegates from each Captain's company in the County of Mecklenburg, met, amidst the cheers of a large portion of the people of the County, an emancipatory Declaration of their Independence of Great Britain. This happened immediately after the news of the Battle of Lexington was received. And the temporary government which was thereupon established, was continued in full and vigorous operation until it was superseded by the action of the State Constitution in 1776. The evidences of the authenticity of the Declaration are numerous, and of unquestionable veracity. The statement of Major Davidson, the last surviving signer; certificate of Capt. Jas. Jack, then of Charlotte, where the Convention assembled, recently of Elbert County, Georgia, was the bearer of the Declaration to Congress at Philadelphia; the Manuscript of the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, an eyewitness of the whole proceeding, and which gives an exact copy of the Declaration; statements of Gen. Joseph Graham, of Columbia, and Col. Wm. Polk, of Raleigh, who were honorable men as any age or State produced, who, though now no more, living enough to bear conclusive testimony to the occurrence of that day, of which they were both eye witnesses; and which seem to be sufficient to establish the fact. But this is not all. The Journal of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, in which a copy was laid before that body on the 25th day of August, 1775. The original book in which the proceedings were recorded was destroyed by fire about year 1800; but the copy now in the custody of the State at Raleigh, was preserved by that great patriot and statesman, Gen. R. Davis, who would be little likely to be among his papers a spurious document of that kind. And yet further, the original extract from the celebrated Pronunciation of the Royal Governor Martin, on board "His Majesty's ship Cruiser, the Fear River, the 8th August 1775," make "assurance doubly sure."

And whereas I have also seen a most infamously false statement in the *Cape Fear Mercury*, purporting to be a copy of a set of papers, styling themselves a petition for the County of Mecklenburg, most grossly declaring the entire dissolution of laws, government, and constitution of the State, and setting up a system of rule and regulation to the laws, and subversive of Majesty's Government.

We would respectfully ask the *Charleston Courier* whether this array of testimony removed its doubts of the genuineness of a Document of which North Carolina, and may well be proud?

It should object, with Mr. Jefferson, the Journals of the General Congress are no allusion to the fact, the answer is at hand. The posthumous memoir of Rev. Mr. Humphrey says expressly that Mr. Jack, who bore the Declaration to Philadelphia, reported, on his return, "that great, individually, manifested their approbation of the conduct of the Mecklenburg citizens, but deemed it premature to then officially before the House. In words Congress had not given up the hope of a reconciliation with the mother country, and was not prepared for a declaration of final separation."

It is never could have been a doubt of the genuineness of the Declaration, had it been for Mr. Jefferson's attempt to make the go-by, in 1819, when the subject was much agitated in the papers of the day. The charge of plagiarism was against him, founded on the identity of passages in that paper with passages in his own National Declaration. To prove the charge, he adopted the summary mode of disputing the authenticity of the Mecklenburg paper; and not satisfied with this, endeavored to sustain that ground a foul charge of "Forgery" against Wm. Miller, one of the North Carolina Delegates in Congress, and of like verities on part of another, Mr. Hewes. How the charges have been disproved, and left without the shadow of a shade of support, is the history, which it is not our purpose to enter upon. But a few facts are in the April No. of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, which have an important bearing on the subject. Mr. Jefferson, on plagiarism, taking from him the right of originating some of the finest passages of the National Declaration, and adding strength, if strength were needed, to claims of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The four phrases which are identical in the two Declarations are, "dissolve the political bands which have connected"—"absolve from all allegiance to the British crown"—"are, and of right ought to be"—"pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Now the *Messenger* shows that the second phrase is the Virginia resolution instructing their delegates in Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States;" and that it occurs, together with the first and third phrases, in Mr. Lee's resolution, moved in accordance with that instruction. That none of them were used by Mr. Jefferson in his original draft, but were interpolated by the Committee to whom Mr. Jefferson submitted it, as follows, the words thrown in by the Committee being in italics—

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

"As to the last of the four parallel phrases," says the *Messenger*, "we cannot trace them to any other document. In the Mecklenburg Declaration, the phrase stood, 'to the maintenance of which our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.' In Mr. Jefferson's Declaration, it ran, 'and for the support of this Declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.' The words in brackets were introduced by the Committee. We have not been able to trace the origin of this phrase to any other source, than the Mecklenburg paper; but it may be, if we had the state or other papers of that remarkable age before us, our researches might trace Mr. Jefferson's phrase to some other intermediate channel, or to some common fountain."

accordance with that instruction. That none of them were used by Mr. Jefferson in his original draft, but were interpolated by the Committee to whom Mr. Jefferson submitted it, as follows, the words thrown in by the Committee being in italics—

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

"As to the last of the four parallel phrases," says the *Messenger*, "we cannot trace them to any other document. In the Mecklenburg Declaration, the phrase stood, 'to the maintenance of which our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.' In Mr. Jefferson's Declaration, it ran, 'and for the support of this Declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.' The words in brackets were introduced by the Committee. We have not been able to trace the origin of this phrase to any other source, than the Mecklenburg paper; but it may be, if we had the state or other papers of that remarkable age before us, our researches might trace Mr. Jefferson's phrase to some other intermediate channel, or to some common fountain."



Charlotte:
Friday, May 4, 1838.

Candidates for the Legislature.—On the Van Buren side declared themselves on last Friday before the Grand Jury. Dr. S. Fox in the Senate, and J. M. Hatcher and G. W. Caldwell in the Commons—also other to declare himself. They are all up-to-the-hub sub-treasury men, and consider the public money much more secure in the hands of the sub-treasurers than the banks. Can the people of Mecklenburg believe this, when innumerable instances of defaulting Postmasters are staring them in the face. These men give bond and security nearly similar to what would be required of the sub-treasurers, yet they cannot withstand the temptation of a few hundred dollars, how can we expect sub-treasurers to resist the temptation of thousands. Experience has taught us, we think, that the banks are the safest, for it is well known that, during the existence of the U. S. Bank, not a cent of the public money was lost. Would this be the case if the sub-treasury plan be adopted? We think not clearly.

Mecklenburg.—We understand that Mr. David Fawcett, of this county, committed suicide on the 16th ult. by hanging himself with a bridle in his barn. We understand he had been laboring under an aberration of mind for about 3 or 4 months. He was a very respectable and steady man, and had been an Elder of Philadelphia Church for a number of years.

We invite attention to an article in a preceding column from the Fayetteville Observer relative to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. From it we learn that the *Charleston Courier* (for we do not take the *Courier*) expresses a doubt of the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We are surprised that after so much has been said and proved of its truth that any person in the South should doubt its genuineness; but should the Editor of the *Courier*, so far condensed as to pay us a visit, if he still doubts on the subject, we have no doubt that in the company of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties we can produce ten, or perhaps more, respectable living witnesses to the fact. If this will not satisfy him we do not know what will.

AWFUL CALAMITY!
600 Houses burnt in Charleston!
We are indebted to a clip from the office of the Columbia Times, for the following letter to a citizen of Columbia, giving an account of the most awful calamity that ever befell Charleston at any time. What a melancholy spectacle! Charleston just about to become the Emporium of the South is laid waste in the fairest and most business portion of the city. This calamity prevented the Charleston Office from issuing either newspapers or clips.

CHARLESTON, April 26th, 1838.
Sir—A fire broke out here last night about 9 o'clock, and continued to burn all night, and until 10 o'clock to-day, consuming about 600 houses, including the Charleston Hotel and the new Masonic Hall; you will have the particulars in print. The loss is variously estimated, at from three to five millions of dollars, and it is supposed that it will break both the Fire and Marine and Union Insurance Companies; the Charleston Insurance and Trust, it is said will lose about \$235,000. The ruins are bounded as follows: from Market-street, down Church to Cumberland, thence up Cumberland to Archdale, up Archdale to St. Phillips, up St. Phillips to Liberty, down Liberty to Society, down Society to Cooper river, down Cooper river nearly to Market again. Subjoined is a list of some of the best buildings.

H. B. Gleason, Grassie, White & Co., Miller, Ripley & Co., Kelsey & Halstead, Parish & Co., Hayden, Moffatt & Collier, Wildman & Co., DeLong & Co., Stoddard, Miller & Co.

It is said that 30 lives have been lost; four bodies have been found; some very respectable men are missing and are supposed to be burned. You can scarcely conceive any thing so terrible; at one time there was a solid flame eastward from King-street to Cooper river.

On the 27th ult. the body of Robert Wilson, of Irwell county, was found dead near the Still-house of William Stewart. The Coroner's inquest brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by intoxication.

Let Virginia speak!
The general election in Virginia took place on the 26th ult. We have submitted (says the *Lynchburg Virginian*) all the statements which we have received, together with such rumors as have reached us in an authentic shape. The result so far, is cheering in the extreme—a Whig gain of 8 or 9.

CAMPBELL.—E. H. Toler and T. Fox (Whig) elected. Toler 480, Fox 460, Chestnut V. B. 322, Murrell 318. A Whig gain of two members.

AMHERST.—Edw. A. Cabell (Whig) is elected, by a majority of upwards of 140, over Arthur B. Davis, (V. B.) Another Whig gain. Statement of the polls not received.

PITTSYLVANIA.—W. P. Tunstall and V. Witcher (Whig) elected. Tunstall 615, Witcher 605, Treadway (V. B.) 478, White 471.

ROCKBRIDGE.—Dr. A. Leary and C. P. Dorman (Whig) elected. Leary 497, Dorman 400, McDowell (V. B.) 291, Lacher 271. One Whig gain.

BEDFORD.—There is no doubt of the reelection of Dr. Thomas P. Mitchell and Tilgham A. Cabell. (Whigs)

CHARLOTTE.—Wyatt Cardwell (Whig) re-elected, by a majority of 53 over Mr. Roberts (V. B.).

FRANKLIN.—Partial returns have been received from this county. The vote at two precincts were, for S. H. Hale (Whig) 279, Jas. Wade 254, J. M. Holman (V. B.) 174, Thos. Keen 165. Should the Whig candidates be elected, it will be a gain of two.

ALBEMARLE.—The Whigs have carried this county also—another gain. V. W. Southall (W.) 613, T. W. Gilmer 594, Alex. Rives (V. B.) 503, Thos. J. Randolph 477.

The *Charlottesville Advocate* remarks that one precinct had been kept open—but it has not the least idea that the result can be changed.

CHESTERFIELD.—Jas. H. Cox (Van) was 100 votes ahead of Dr. Patterson (Whig) at 4 o'clock. His reelection considered certain.

HENRICO.—John M. Botts, (Whig) at the C. H. 310; W. N. Whiting 166. Whiting's majority at the two precincts about 100. Botts is therefore re-elected.

HANOVER.—Williamson (Whig) 19 ahead at the Court-House, and 37 at Cole Harbor. The Negro-Post predict to hear from, which may re-elect White (V. B.)

POWHATAN.—Polls kept open three days. The Whig says—"The Whig cause is going ahead cheerily."

CITY OF RICHMOND.—Wyndham Robertson (Whig) re-elected.

AMELIA.—Henry Wood (Whig) is elected by 25 majority. Another Whig gain!

PRINCE EDWARD.—N. E. Venable (Van) re-elected. Majority not ascertained.

BUCKINGHAM.—At three precincts, Floss and Jones (Whigs) were upwards of 100 ahead, and it is believed they are elected. If so, it is still another Whig gain!

NOTTOWAY.—Fitzgerald (Van) re-elected by 19 majority over Travis Epps (Whig).

LUNEBURG.—Mr. Orgain (Van) re-elected. Majority not heard.

We publish the following affidavits to show to our readers what arts and frauds were resorted to by the Loco Focus of New York to defeat the Whig candidate for Mayor. Men were not only allowed to squat, as the term is, for one night and then vote, and by this means be able to vote in two or three different wards, but even perjury was resorted to. Such conduct must be condemned by all good citizens.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.—Edmund Burke, of the City of New York, residing at No. 219 in Broome-st., in the said city, being duly sworn, does depose and say, that on the evening of Tuesday the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, Aaron Clark, the present Mayor of the City of New York, then being in and upon the above stated premises, offered to this deponent, that if he, deponent, would vote his, said Clark's ticket at the present Election, he the said Aaron Clark, would give deponent for so doing, one quarter's rent for the part of said premises hired by deponent from him, amounting to the sum of twenty-five dollars.

EDMUND BURKE, 219 Broome-st.
Sworn this 11th day of April, 1838, before me,
ANDREW WALKER, Com. of Duels.

As soon as the Mayor was advised of this disgraceful proceeding, he caused a warrant to be issued against Burke, and in the mean time made the following affidavit which was read to the assembled multitude at Masonic Hall.

City and County of New York, ss.—Aaron Clark, Mayor of the City of New York, being duly sworn, does depose and say, that every part of the above affidavit of Edmund Burke is false in every particular—and this deponent further says, that he never knew such a man as Edmund Burke, and that he never held any such conversation as is stated by Burke; that he, this deponent, never had any interest whatever in any property in Broome-street, and that he, this deponent, has not been in or near any private dwelling in Broome-street, for several weeks.

AARON CLARK.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of April, 1838,
Signed, JOHN M. BLOOMER.

Burke having been arrested and brought to the Police Office, utterly denied any knowledge of the transaction, and promptly offered to refute it by giving a counter affidavit, which was accordingly taken, and is as follows:

City and County of New York, ss.—Edmund Burke being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 219 Broome-street and is a grocer, by profession, and that he has a sign over his door expressive of his name and business, and that he has heard with surprise, the affidavit purporting to have been signed and sworn to by him, which is herewith annexed, relating to a conversation purporting to have taken place between himself and Aaron Clark, Mayor of the City of New York, and that the deponent never saw or heard of said affidavit until shown to him in the Police Office on his arrest, and that said affidavit, so far as it relates to having come from him is false and untrue in all its parts. Deponent further says that his apartments are hired from Wm. McCauley, of the said premises, that he pays for said apartment the yearly rent of fifty-two dollars, that this deponent had never, to his knowledge seen Mr. Clark before being seized in the Police Office this evening, on being arrested by officers Sparks, Bonas and Gilbert F. Deponent further says that he is not yet naturalized, and never has voted nor been entitled to vote at any election; and further says that he never has sworn to any written or verbal affidavit in this country, except his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen. Deponent further says that he has no knowledge of any person of his name, residing in or near his neighborhood.

EDMUND BURKE, 219 Broome-st.
Sworn before me, April 11, 1838,
JOHN M. BLOOMER.

Mr. Warner, the commissioner before whom the clandestine affidavit had been taken, having been sent for, stated he could not be certain as to the identity of the person who made the affidavit before him, but believed that Burke, the person then present was the man—that the party sworn

ing was brought to him by Mr. James T. Brady, and that he administered the oath without examining the contents of the affidavit.

Mr. Brady was then sent for, who promptly made oath that Burke, who was then present, was the same individual who had made the affidavit before Mr. Warner, and that said affidavit was in the hand writing of James B. Chas. Burke was thereupon committed, and has since confessed that he is the person who made the original affidavit and that Burke persuaded to do so by two persons unknown to him!

Resumption of Specie Payments.—We learn that the Banks of New York resumed Specie Payments on the 23d ult., "in the fullest sense of the term." Several of the Banks of Boston have commenced redeeming their small notes in specie. The Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank have also commenced issuing \$1 and \$2 notes, redeemable in specie.

The four companies of Volunteer Infantry, ordered from this State for the Cherokee service, were to rendezvous at Franklin, Meigs county, on the 1st instant.

The Corner Stone of the United States Arsenal was laid at Fayetteville on the 19th ult. with imposing ceremonies.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the Public Lands, has passed the Senate. It provides that lands which have been ten years in the market may be entered at 75 cents.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.
Rhode Island.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—"We have returns from all the towns in the State except four. William Sprague (Whig) is elected Governor, over John B. Francis (V. B.) the present incumbent: All the Whig candidates for the Senate are elected; and of 72 members, composing the House of Representatives, about two thirds are Whigs. The great popularity of Mr. Francis, who was elected a year ago without opposition, has had the effect to reduce the Whig majority below what it was (1821) at the Congressional election last September, but nevertheless it is sufficient for all practical purposes, amounting to between 4 and 500. The number of votes polled is somewhat less than it was in September."—*Lynchburg Vir.*

Adjournment of Congress.—A resolution designating the first Monday in June as the day for adjourning Congress, was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate on the 18th inst. but on the next day, when it came up, on its final passage, the farther consideration of it was postponed until the 30th ult. by a vote of 25 to 17.

NEW YORK, April 20.
Specie by Wholesale.—The packet ship *Gladiator* from London, has on board \$1,250,000 specie in three parcels. Whether she has other sums, we do not yet know. Half a million of dollars in Sovereigns were deposited this morning in the Manhattan Bank at their legal value.—[*Jour. Commerce.*]

New Orleans, April 12.—Specie.—Upwards of \$300,000 in specie has been received in this city by arrivals from Havans and Mexico, within two days past. We should like to see a little of it in circulation. —[*N. O. Herald.*]

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday last, is much alarmed at the tenor of private advices from England, that the British government is about to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and thus destroy all hope of its annexation to the U. States.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship *George Washington*, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to 26th March. The New York *Courier*, Journal of Commerce, and Gazette furnish the following items:

The English papers are much occupied with the topic of American trade, and as much rejoiced now to see gold going out to the United States as they were in announcing its movement in the opposite direction twelve months ago.

The coronation of the young Queen is to take place in June.

The water has broken into the Thames Tunnel once more. No lives lost.

The *George Washington* has on board £104,000 sterling. Passengers, J. G. King and J. A. King and others.

Accounts from Sweden speak of a great deficiency in provisions there, and consequent suffering among the People.

The city of Lisbon became the scene of bloodshed and confusion on the 13th March, in an attempt, on the part of the lower orders to upset the Queen's power, and to subvert the existing Government. A conflict took place in the Rocio, or Inquisition Square which ended in a complete defeat of the rebels, the killed amounting to between 60 and 70.

At the date of our last advices from England, by the *George Washington*, trade in the manufacturing districts was represented as very much depressed, and little hope was indulged in of any immediate relief. Of manufactured goods there was a large stock on hand, and very few orders were received from America for new goods. Prices of almost every description of merchandises were falling, and the transaction, with the exception of cotton, were on a very limited scale.

LATER STILL.
From the N. Y. *Courier*, April 25.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER FROM EUROPE.
Last night our news schooner *Echo* boarded steamer *Sirius*, Lieut. Richard Roberts, R. N. command, from Cork, whence she sailed on the 4th instant. She has performed the voyage without an accident save a slight one which befel her on

coming in the Hook, where she grounded, at will, no doubt, got off at high water. Since her departure from Cork, she has used only fresh water in her boilers, having on board Mr. Hall's condensing apparatus.

We have to thank her commander for London journals to the 30th March, Liverpool 2d and 3d April instant. The late hour at which we receive them compels us to give a scant notice of their contents.

The further proceedings in the British Parliament have no interest here.

Lord Dalhousie, formerly Governor General of Canada, is dead.

The differences between France and Hayti have been adjusted by two treaties, which are officially published.

The differences between Holland and Belgium now seem to be as far from adjustment as ever.

Tranquility was fully restored at Lisbon.

We are authorized to announce JAMES M. HENDERSON, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Wm. S. NORRIS, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838.

We are authorized to announce JAMES TAYLOR, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 5, 1838.

Fresh from the North!
WE INFORM our friends, that we have just received some
GOODS,
and are anxious to sell, either for Cash, or to punctual dealers. As much as has been said about Goods purchased in Charleston, we ask the people to compare prices, judge for themselves, and in "these hard times" buy where they can get the best bargains. The people are perfectly competent to judge and by their verdict we will be governed.

We have also a general assortment of
Drugs and Medicines,
and by an arrangement made with a gentleman at the North, we expect to receive Medicines regularly, which will enable us to sell at short profits, and furnish fresh articles to our customers. While the mind and body are afflicted we are unwilling to distress Pocket Books. We will, therefore, sell Medicines cheap, either wholesale or retail.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
May, 1838.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.
WILL be sold, on Monday, the 28th of this instant, at the late residence of Andrew Henderson, dec'd.

Six young Negroes,
belonging to the estate of said deceased.—A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Due attendance will be given on that day by
CARNS H. HENDERSON, Rev.
May 1, 1838.

Wanted,
2 or 3 Journeyman Cabinet Makers.
To workmen of sober and steady habits constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.
JOS. F. FRITCHARD.
Charlotte, May 1, 1838.

ATTENTION
Bare Bone Convincibles!
YOU are hereby ordered to parade, on the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the regular parade ground, armed and equipped as the law directs with 74 rounds of ball cartridge, for drill and review.
By order of Capt.
LOTOS RUBICINCO,
SETH PAPOTIERE, O. & C.
May 1, 1838.

Strayed or Stolen
FROM the Charlotte Mine, on the night of the 26th ult. a light colored MARE, with a black in her forehead and a lump on the left side, about 12 or 13 hands high. Any person who will give information of the same to Thomas Goodlake in Charlotte, or to me at the Charlotte Mine, shall receive a just recompense for their trouble.
NOAH HARRIS.
May 1, 1838.

Trust Sale
OR
TOWN PROPERTY.
IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by James T. Asbury, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell on Friday, the 5th of May next, at the Court House door in Charlotte, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, P. M. Two valuable improved Town Lots, whereon James T. Asbury now lives. Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOHN IRWIN, Trustee.
Charlotte, April 11, 1838.

Warranted Deeds for sale at this Office.

back, before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular gradations gained place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth, and fifth pair were disposed of in the same manner. A smile

APR 16 1960 74-30

Sterlin Needs for Sale.